prisoners taken, it accomplished a good deal in showing the Yosemites and their foxy old Chief, Tenaya, that the settlers could not be trifled with and that the mountain stronghold and the deep valley, Ahwahne, was not a safe refuge when the whites were aroused.

While the battalion was encamped opposite El Capitan not far from Bridal Veil Falls, it was suggested that the party name the Valley, and it is to the honor of Doctor Lafayette Houghton Bunnell that he suggested the name "Yosemite," which was finally adopted. It was not the Indian name of the Valley, but the name of the Indian tribe occupying it, and signifies the grizzly bear.

Bunnell never claimed to have been individually the discoverer of Yosemite Valley, but merely to have been one of the company of white men first to enter it, and to have suggested the name. It has been established that other white men, notably the party of Joseph Walker, which had crossed the Valley on the Mono Trail to the north of the Valley, had noticed the depression and had seen and remarked on the cliffs, probably Half Dome and Glacier Point.

By reason of his knowledge of medicine, Bunnell had something of a medical or surgical outfit with him in his mining days in California, and it is to be presumed that he had occasion to assist the sick and injured. In fact, he was appointed surgeon, at least to the later expedition against the Chowchillas, and promised extra pay as surgeon.

Dr. Kelly epitomizes Bunnell's subsequent military career as follows:

"After the Mariposa Battalion was mustered out, Bunnell remained in California, trading, mining, and surveying, as late as 1856. He returned to his early home in the Middle West and on April 18, 1861, at LaCrosse, Wisconsin, enlisted in the United States Army. He was appointed hospital steward July 22, 1861, and discharged in May, 1862.

"He enlisted in 'Company B, Second Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, in November, 1863, and was discharged March 1, 1865, to accept a commission as assistant surgeon Thirty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. He became surgeon in July, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment the same month and year.' "

After the Civil War he married Sarah Smith. They had no children. Bunnell died at Homer, Minnesota, his brother's old home, on July 21, 1903, and was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery in Winona, Minnesota.

While he was known as *Doctor* Bunnell, there has been a good deal of skepticism as to whether he had a medical diploma. Dr. Kelly, in the article cited, dispels all doubt on this matter by publishing a reproduction of the diploma granted Lafayette Houghton Bunnell by the LaCrosse Medical College in 1864, the original being now in the possession of the Minnesota Historical Society. It has further been shown that for two years, beginning at the age of 16, Lafayette Bunnell read medicine in his father's office and attended clinics, a training which might compare not unfavorably with the curricula of most American medical colleges of 1840. It is well known that in the pioneer days in California many men who achieved prominence in the practice of medicine had no great schooling and some had no diploma, and yet were honorable men.

COMMITTEE ON BUNNELL MEMORIAL,
Emmet Rixford, Chairman,
Saxton T. Pope,
Egerton Crispin.

"CHIROPRACTIC FOUNTAIN HEAD"

AN INSIDE VIEW

By A. W. MEYER, M. D., *Stanford University, California*

IT WAS not necessary to visit Davenport in order to learn that fact and fable are two different things. The advertising matter distributed freely from the Palmer School alone shows that. As everyone knows the human body, as judged by these pamphlets, is made fearfully indeed and human ills are adjusted as strangely.

I had heard "B. J." himself compare Yale with the "Chiropractic Fountain Head," in a public lecture. The implication was that the latter was rather a greater institution, and the public was told that it would soon have a dormitory large enough to house several thousand students. Unfortunately, the dimensions given for this dormitory scarcely provided comfortable standing room for this number; not even without making allowance for stairs, corridors, and partitions! In spite of these things, the speaker nevertheless was applauded rather generously, and one might have supposed that he was some long-awaited saint coming with a message for suffering humanity.

I long had wanted to see this school for myself to obtain first-hand impressions of the students, the faculty, and the equipment. "The Plant" includes a commodious old residence and four closely adjoining buildings, ranging from one to four stories in height, not including the tower. These four buildings are separated slightly from each other and are adorned with Oriental gateways, bells, totem poles, plaster Buddhas, Chinese gongs, inscriptions, and colossal plaster busts of the three Palmers. A fourth bust, of the elder Palmer, rests on a large granite base in an areaway between two buildings. It is said to be a gift of the chiropractic profession, and stands in the entrance of "Twildo," a recreation area-way, furnished with rustic seats and tables, the latter inlaid with games of various kinds.

Inscriptions are about everywhere, some of them of considerable length. One side of the brick chimney advises "Keep smiling," and the other side announces "Votes 4 Women." One end of the radio station at the rear of "Up-e-Nuf" where "Inspiration Point" is located, carries the petition, "Let George Me do it." The other end asks: "Is life worth living?" and answers: "That depends on the liver." The arch over the gateway, in front of the parkway, declares that "Anything that you do that the majority do not do is queer. Queer, isn't it."

The largest building, which bears the wireless station, is proclaimed to be eighty feet higher than the Woolworth tower. It has a roof garden and a telescope. The "printery" is claimed to be "the prettiest in America." Besides these things, the plant includes a bakery, barber-shop, cafeteria, trophy room, mailing room for propaganda, and a room adorned with photographs of 5000 actors and actresses—mainly the latter—who are said to commend chiropractic.

The same incongruousness—or even grotesqueness—evident without is present within. The hallways are full of phrases, some of which are telling, well chosen, and worthy; others queer and un-

worthy, and some are in characters only. One of the hallways contains a third colossal bust of the elder Palmer, an airplane propeller, etc.

The cafeteria was especially placarded with phrases of all kinds. One of these read: "Only a mutt can make money without advertising." The food served there was of good quality and very reasonable in price, but the place was rather untidy. The much-advertised "well" with its "old oaken bucket" yielded none of "its clear, pure, sparkling water from ninety feet below." At this I was not surprised, for in spite of its "artistic and rustic setting," it was found to be a piece of advertising like most things connected with this institution. At my request for a drink of this pure, sparkling water, the guide grinned and said that they never used it because it was unsafe, as it well might be in the heart of a large city. The cafeteria was far from being "one of the most beautiful eating houses," although I am willing to believe that it serves the students well.

The equipment of the school is composed essentially of a small series of private treatment rooms, large lecture rooms, empty save for a platform and seats, or the characteristic trapezoid steel stools; megaphones for announcements; a chart or two and, in one instance, a skeleton. Contradictorily enough, there is an x-ray room and also a separate building in which the "spinograph" apparatus is housed. Good x-ray plates maintained, no doubt, for advertising purposes, though possibly also as a safeguard, adorned the walls. Since the catalogue announces that "the chiropractor gains his knowledge as to the condition of the spine by means of his palpation," there would seem to be no need for x-rays. Yet it is claimed that "our exhibit of x-ray negatives of the spine has no equal anywhere, and nowhere in the world does another department exist that can compare favorably with our thorough and most efficient 'spinograph' department." The student is told that "the ordinary x-ray operator does not possess the skill or knowledge necessary to obtain the kind of pictures that are wanted" (!).

The "osteological studio" is asserted to be "the largest collection of abnormal specimens in the world." It is housed in glass cases in the corridors on an upper floor of the classroom building. The catalogue truly says that this collection represents years of effort, and that it affords students an unusual opportunity of study. However, it is far from being the largest collection in any except the chiropractic world. There are unusual specimens, but many of them are wrongly labeled. Some of these really are very amusing and undoubtedly a source of error to any earnest students. A tubercular specimen, for instance, is labeled "This inco-ordination is N—C. The only secretion involved is serum in transitional stages. The location involved is determined by the distribution of fibers impinged on." Sutural (Wormian) bones are labeled "Osseous tumors formed between the walls." Arachnoidal (Pachionian) depressions are taken for abnormalities. A case of ununited acromiom in an adult scapula is called an "unhealed fracture," and is said to have prevented the raising of the right arm. A myelomatous spine is called a tubercular one, and many specimens of arthritis deformans are labeled "osteomalacia." One specimen is labeled "Nodule and depressions congenital. External deformans. Internal normal." Verily a most unusual opportunity is afforded students of chiropractic.

As stated in the catalogue, the skeletons are kept in glass cases. Among these was one, that of a male acromegallic. It was pointed out to me as the skeleton of a giantess! A rattlesnake skeleton "with 432 vertebrae" also evoked amusing comment.

The only facilities for studying anatomy, aside from those already indicated, were to be found in an Auzoux model of the entire body, which also is kept in a glass case, and a few other specimens. No dissections are done, and the lecture in anatomy revealed rather unusual functions for some of the muscles of the thigh and a unique description of fascia. This is not to be wondered at, since there was alleged to be a duct which runs from the spleen to the stomach—the "duct of Palmer." This is not surprising, since the Chiropractic Anatomy by Mrs. Palmer states that "Chiropractors have for the following reasons long maintained that the spleen furnishes a secretion. It is used in the process of digestion." . . . "In artificial digestions the pancreatic juice alone, or mixed with an infusion of a contracted spleen, digests nothing, or almost nothing, while the same pancreatic secretion, to which has been added the infusion of an engorged spleen, digests rapidly and copiously." It is also stated in this anatomy that "it (the spleen) has been said to be the place of origin of the ganglionic nerve cells, for it was thought to possess some mysterious influence over the mind."

Just as delectable bits of anatomical knowledge as this came from the lips of "B. J." himself in one of the "Analysis Clinics." Of these, the catalogue says: "To see this great man, the developer of this institution, and the thoroughness with which he handles cases that seem impossible of correction, is a liberal education in itself. He is a master hand at spinal analysis, and his work is most phenomenal when it is considered that his patients come from every corner of the world and are absolute strangers. Invariably they attest to the sure truth of his quick conclusions, and his analysis in each case is summed up quickly in a brief explanation to the students in attendance. . . . Here the student sees a practical demonstration of what he is taught in the classroom and, furthermore, he achieves a confidence in his knowledge of diseases and his attitude toward a sick stranger, obtainable in no other way."

In this clinic I heard from the lips of "B. J." himself that the right of a certain pair of nerves goes to the neck and the left to the stomach! Here also one learned that an old healed fracture of the spine causes a "stretching of the spinal cord with consequent reduction of its conductive capacity, just as the conductive capacity of a rubber tube is reduced by stretching." It was interesting to see how many taut fibers were in evidence in the patients brought in, and how unfailingly they were located, . . . although these cases included acute fevers, cervical adenitis, and cases of anemia.

It is unnecessary to add that the treatment of these cases not only is ridiculous, but culpable, and

it is not without significance that cripples unrelieved by chiropractic were much in evidence about the buildings. Some of these were looked upon as fixtures. In the lectures on symptomatology, the genesis of lordosis and kyphosis was explained in a most amusing way, the instructor showing not the least comprehension of pathology. In chemistry the class was asked to cross out an entire table in the text, said to be printed by the school, because it was declared to be incorrect. The lecture was on acids, bases and salts, and it was reassuring to have the guide remark: "You see, everything is made so plain that even *you* can understand it."

The students were unusually friendly, good-natured, and most of them, I am ready to believe, are quite ignorant of the sham in which they are playing a part. They now, and the public later, will pay dearly for this. Only a few seemed suspicious, and vented their indignation in no uncertain terms. However, if these had paid $475 in advance, their position can easily be imagined.

The men in certain classes buttoned their shirts on the back and so did the women their dresses, in order to make their spines more accessible in palpation and demonstration classes, in some of which the students practice on each other. The students ranged from 18 to 60 years, and with the exception of a very small percentage, very plainly had had the advantage of but a common school education. The order was fair, even in classes numbering 250 to 300. However, some students wore red bandanna handkerchiefs about their heads during recitations. Others had baseball mitts on their hands, and still others were tickling the necks of men and women who were sitting in front of them. A few, as always and everywhere, were dozing. Considerable talking was going on while the lectures were in progress, but there was no boisterousness, not even in the hallways. Some few, apparently not all husbands and wives, or of the same sex, walked and sat with arms entwined. The attendance was taken by a proctor and classes changed every half hour, with a five-minute intermission.

The monotony of a class in orthopedy was appalling. Student after student went through a certain series of manoeuvers on the back of a prostrate fellow-student resting on two supports standing on the platform, while the instructor counted seven. Each count indicated a certain movement, and the last one the "chiropractic thrust." Large Junior and Senior treatment classes were almost wholly unsupervised. In one of the Senior classes a few patients rolled onto the floor after the thrust had been given, and one of these very evidently felt injured. Since the patient lies face downward with the abdomen unsupported, this is not surprising.

From what I had seen in print and heard myself from the mouth of "B. J." in public lectures, I had fully expected to see a far more prosperous and better equipped institution, or "plant" rather. A tuition fee of $500 for an eighteen months' course, running consecutively, and without laboratories, should offer more if there really were something worth while to impart.

Students can enter at any time, and besides the relatively high fee, pay excessive prices for their texts. The Palmer Chiropractic Anatomy, which is an abridged, garbled, compilation sells for $10. It is an octavo volume of only 569 pages bound in cloth in the fourth edition, and contains many anatomical facts such as already mentioned. The quality of the paper and illustrations is good, but it should sell for about $4. The same criticism applies to other books sold to students, especially those on the "philosophy of chiropractic," written by "B. J." himself.

One cannot refrain from quoting briefly from these volumes on philosophy, although no quotation can convey an approximate idea of their absurdity. In the introductory chapter on power it is stated that "if it takes 100 per cent of intelligence acting through 100 per cent of matter in that innate brain to appreciate beauty of the nude, you can imagine how an educated mind would look upon the same object if there was only 50 per cent of intelligence acting through 100 per cent of matter."

On page 213, in the chapter on Diseases of the Senses, it is stated that "the human race would be worse off if it were not for the number odd daily adjustments that innate adaptation unknowingly (to the educated mind) gives to us. There are very few but what get one or more adjustments every night during sleep. I refer to the acute mild subluxations. When they become chronic, that shows the inability of the internal appliforuns to handle them, and also shows that they were so excessive that they were beyond her individual help to move them comparative to the medium she has with which to work against them. The result is that while this individual is lying perfectly relaxed, there will be an attempt by innate to adjust these subluxations with these adaptive recoils, and if the subluxations is not great he will get well. While asleep there will be an internal adjunct concussion of forces going which will adjust that vertebra. These are not accidents; they are *intentional* upon the part of an adapted intelligence."

One of the ludicrous, if not reprehensible things, is the "coccygeal clinic" extended through three quarters. In the Anatomy we are told that the "segments of the coccyx have a spinal canal" and that "the nerves after passing through the inferior part of the sacrum spread out and surround the coccyx." . . . Hence, "the coccyx, like other vertebrae, may require chiropractic adjustment." It would be easy to continue these comments, but there seems little reason for further emphasis.

I cannot close this sketch without reminding my colleagues in medicine that just as long as some of them continue to refer patients to chiropractors and, in a measure, to osteopaths, instead of treating them themselves, they share responsibility for these things. The chiropractors, too, will soon begin to incorporate portions of the medical curriculum just as the osteopaths have done in the recent past and gradually extend their activities over the whole field of medical practice, retaining their sectarian designations only for their advertising value. Surely, as the Supreme Court of the United States has held, to practice chiropractic and osteopathy is to practice medicine, and it is difficult to see why more energetic steps have not been taken in the various states

to see that this vital fact is incorporated in legislation. Until that can be accomplished, let us hope that medical practitioners will increasingly realize that when they refer cases of neuralgia, neuritis, sacro-iliac diseases or neurasthenia, etc., to chiropractors and osteopaths, they are educating the public to regard these sectarians as their betters and consultants. For this folly scientific medicine and the public are paying and will pay dearly, before the public learns that all who make a profession of treating human ills should have the same minimum qualifications.

Routine Urine Examinations in University—At the University of California, a compulsory physical examination is required of all students on matriculation, according to Robert T. Legge, Berkeley, Calif. (Journal A. M. A.) The record of this examination is utilized on every occasion on which hospital or dispensary care is required, as it contains the full personal and family history and the complete physical findings. During the fall semester of 1924, 1224 men students, averaging in age from 18 to 20 years, were given complete chemical and microscopic urine examinations, and 4.2 per cent were found to have abnormal urine findings. In several of the samples submitted, two or more abnormalities were found. Of the fifty-one sutdents whose urine specimens were regarded as abnormal, the following conditions were present: Albumin (faint trace), 34; albumin (decided trace), 6; sugar reduction, 3; mucus, 21; pus cells, 17; red cells, 4; granular casts, 4, and hyaline casts, 6. All these student cases were followed up, and it is of interest to observe the actual end-results and diagnosis. The specimens with faint traces of albumin determined in this group, in the majority of instances, were found to be physiologic, either as a result of a preliminary shower, or the escape of prostatic secretion during the excitement of the examination and the straining in the act of micturition. These cleared up on subsequent examinations. Of the six with decided traces, with or without casts, two were nephritic and one had a history of previous eruptive fevers. In three cases with red and white cells in the urine, two proved to be tuberculosis of the kidney and one a case of nephrolithiasis. The diagnosis was confirmed by cystoscopic and roentgen ray examination and animal inoculation. The patients that needed surgical treatment were referred for operation, and the remainder were treated medically. The point made is that, with the exception of one case, none of these students realized that they possessed any kidney or bladder lesions.

History of Medical Journals—"In an article written by Leartus Connor, M. D., and printed in the Journal of the American Medical Association, June 14, 1884, it is stated that the first medical journal published was issued at Paris, France, in 1679. It was edited by Nicholas de Blegny, 'who seems to have been "a good bit of a charlatan."' The first medical journal printed in the United States was in the nature of a translation of the Journal de Medicine Militaire issued in Paris from 1782-88. This appeared in New York about 1700. The first strictly American medical journal, according to Connor, was the Medical Repository, a quarterly, edited by S. L. Mitchell, Edward Miller, and E. H. Smith, and published in New York, 1797-1824. The Philadelphia Medical Museum, the second American journal, came into existence in 1804, and retired from the field after a career of seven years. This was edited by Dr. —. —. Coxe. Baltimore was the home of the third medical journal of the United States, the Baltimore Medical and Physical Recorder, 1808-09. Dr. Tobias Watkins was its editor. Medical journalism in Boston began with the New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery, 1812-27. This was a quarterly, and in 1828 was consolidated with the Boston Medical Intelligencer. This combination established the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, which is still in existence and is now published by the Massachusetts Medical Society under the editorship of Dr. W. P. Bowers."—A. M. A. Bulletin.

EDITORIALS

MEDICAL HISTORY OF CALIFORNIA AND ELSEWHERE

The story of the beginnings, growth and development of medicine in the Golden State has never been told. This number of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE is largely devoted to that subject. No attempt has been made to mold the articles into a fixed pattern, but rather to let them reflect the minds of students versed in various phases of the stimulating problem. There also are articles upon other phases of the history of medicine. We are pleased with the result, and we hope our readers will approve.

Unfortunately, several promised manuscripts came in too late to be used, and one of exceptional value had to be omitted because of its unusual length.

The complete story of the history of Western Medicine ought to be told, and the House of Delegates of the California Medical Association would render medicine and humanity a service by appointing and financing a wisely selected committee to push the work through to completion and publication.

Several of the illustrations used in this number have not before been published. Others have been lent to us by various friends and publishers. The Long Island Medical Journal and the Arlington Chemical Company, one of our advertisers, have cooperated with us most helpfully in supplying cuts of several copies of old masterpieces upon medical subjects.

We regret that biographical sketches of more of our own Western physician pioneers could not be secured.

EDITORIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I wish to take this occasion to express my appreciation of the efforts of Doctor Hans Barkan, who has acted as co-editor with me in the production of this number of CALIFORNIA AND WESTERN MEDICINE.

Both Doctor Barkan and the editor wish to acknowledge the very splendid spirit of co-operation which the contributors to this number and many other physicians have shown in its production.

It would be of material assistance to the editor if readers would write notes of the reactions the number produces on them, with particular reference to whether or not in their opinion it would be considered advisable to repeat the Historical number at irregular intervals when sufficient material is available.—EDITOR.

THE PASSING OF A BELOVED PHYSICIAN

The cause of better health loses one of its most useful and valuable exponents and leaders in the passing of Walter Thomas Williamson, who died recently at his home in Portland, Oregon. All physicians everywhere lose a valued counselor, and thousands of those of Western America a loved friend. The public in general have lost a health leader of greater value to them than they will ever understand or appreciate.